Vol. XXXI, No. 7.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

Whole Number 1571

New Year's Day in Japan.

Brightest among the many bright fe

tivals of Japanese life is that which celebrates the coming of New Year.

Every one makes holyday, all labor is suspended, and the object of all—high and low, rich and poor—is to begin with

the new year a new life, and to bury

the mow-laden trees and houseroofs gives an air of gaiety to everything Men, women and children, having pair their respects to their neighbors and to

adhered to in every little detail of eti-quette—and having exchanged good wishes and presents, flock to the temples

to pray for a prosperous future, after-wards to meet in the streets, which ring

with shouting and laughter, and are ablaze with the colors of every one's

best clothes. After kites have been

flown, kites spun, battledore and shuttle

cock played, sweets and wines consumed

during the short hours of winter sun-

shine, feasting is commenced within doors, and carried well on into the sec-

ond day of the new year. Much of this good old fashioned rejoicing a disappear-

each other-a custom most scrup

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS. PROS. N. HOOTH, General Dealer In Dry Goods, Grocerics, Crockery and Glass-ware, Hoots and Shoes. Bendy-Made Cloth-ing Hats and Caps. Tobaccos and Cigars, and everything a family needs to eat or west. North Main street, Ashiabula. 1886 FORMERS & MOVIE WELL, (A. C. Tembes and L. E. Rockwell,) Wholesale and Re-tail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions. Frium and Grain; Agents for American and o Express Companies and Clevelar id, Mate street, Ashtabula, O. [180]

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MISCELLANEOUS

P. F. GOOD. Wholesale and Resail Deal in all kinds of Coat, and Lumber. Sew Pipe of all sizes. Office and yard at Cent

J. SUM. BLYTH, Agent for the Liverpoo Londo & Globe Insurance Co. Cash Asso over \$ 1,000,000 Gold. In the U. S. \$3,000,00 Stor' solders also personally liable [1213

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DENTISTS. B. E. KELLEY, D. D. S., Newberr's Block, cor. Main and Centre Si p 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.

A COMPOSTABLE SOME. Having a desire to try the climate of Lower California, the premise we occupy on Prospect St., Ashtabula, are clored for Sale Furnished or Undernished a Bergain. House substantial, brick; land hear seven acres of lawn, garden and pastere, theroughly life-drained; wall in the parden, well at the barn, and well an cistern, with hot and cold water, at the house come and see a Comfortable Home, or ad reself.

BISEUTATION, PIRAL EXEL BELL BALLIA, NERVOLDANA SERVILLER, General BY Brailla, washing Docky, Urimary Diseases, Apisal Discounce, Byspepsis, Etc., Etc., is whom will be sent my Book on Medical Electricity, and



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ASHTABULA & PITTEBURGH HIX CONDENSED TIME TABLE-Nov. oth, 1979. L St & M.S. Cross Ashiabaia. Munson Hill Austinbure

Eagleville.
Rock Oreek.
Rome A. & G. W. R. 1L Cr. 11 50 p.m. ... Girard ... Brier Hill. Pittsburgh † 8 20 4 25

All trains daily except Suedays. F. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent. LAKE SHORE & MICHGAN SOUTH-KRN B. B.

Mich Express leaves Buffalo at 2.05 p. m., Erie 150 a. m., (Jonobau, 216 a. m., Ashto-buia 233 a. m., Geneva 419 a. m., Paines-ville 4:05 a. m. Cleveland 5:30 a. m., Bpecial Chicago Express leaves Buffalo at 12:55 a. m., Erie 2:30 a. m., Ashtabaja 1:30, Palnesville 5:31, and arrives at Cleveland at 6:35 a.

Conneaut Accommodation leaves Conneaut at \$65 a.m., Amboy \$11, Kingsville \$21, Ashabut a \$83, Saybrook Ett, Geneva \$85, Palnesville 7:25, and arrives at the veland \$25 a.m.
Toledo Express leaves Burgalo at \$45 a.m.
Erie \$50, Conneaut \$150, Kingsville linit Asirabuin 10:55 a.m., Saybrook ILES Geneva \$1:55, Palnesville 12:15, and arrives at Cleveland at 1:25 p.m.
Special St. Louis Express leaves Burgalo \$25 a.m., Erie 10:57, Ashtabuin 12:32 p.m., Palnesville 12:45, and arrives at Cleveland 1:26, and arrives at Cleveland 1:26.

Painesville 1245, and arrives at Cleseland 1:80.

Pacific Express leaves Buffalo 1245 p. m., Erie 252, Ashtabula 5:12, Painesville 6:01, and arrives at Cleveland at 7:25 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Atlantic Express leaves Cleveland 7:30 a. m., Painesville 8:26, Ashtabula 2:05, Conneaut 8:25, Erie 18:20, and arrives at Buffalo Accommodation leaves Cleveland at 11:15 a. m., Painesville 12:3, Geneva 1:11 a. m., Saybrook 1:20, Ashtabula 12:25, Kingaville 1:45, Amboy — Conneaut 2:92, Erie 8:25, Buffalo 7:00 p. m.

Chicago and 2t. Louis Express leaves Cleveland at 2:40 p. m., Painesville 225, Ashtabula 1:25, Erie 8:25, and arrives at Buffalo at 7:50 p. m.

Conneaut Accommodation leaves Cleveland at 450 p. m., Painesville 658, Geneva £55, Say-brook £55, Ashtabula 758, Eingsville 7:15, Am-boy 7:24, and arrives at Conneaut at 7:39 p. m. Special New York Express leaves Cleveland at 16:20 p. m., Painesville 11:20, Ashtabula :2:0: a. m., Erie 1:25 and arrives at Buffalo(n) £55 c.

us. Trains run by Columbus time

L. S. & M. N. -FRANKLIN DIVISION From and after Dec. 14th, 1839, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Oil City—West Reno

4.15 AN EM Telegraph Stations LA. & M.R. - YOUNGSTOWN BRANCH

ger Trains will run as follows loughton ... Conthurg ... Brookfield ... Tyrrell Hill ... Fowler ... Latimer ... LKinsman ... Gravel Pit ... Stuniage ... W. W'msf'ld ... 8 08 8 30 8 50 9 10 9 82 Pittsburgh ..

AM KRIE RAILWAY. The New York, Lake Eric & Western R. Abstract of Time Table adopted Nov. 17, 1879. and Steeping Coaches, combining all codern improvements, are running through ithout change from Buffalo, Suspension ridge, Niagara Falis, Chicinnati, Chicago to New York, making direct connection with all lines of foreign and coastwice steamers, and also with Sound steamers and rails ay lines for Boston and New England cities. Hotel Dining Cars from Chicago to New York.

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7	Newark "	162.57	7.30. "	205 P M
	Jersey City Ar New York "	10 25P M.	7 95 ··· 7 25a.m.	19 10 ··· 19 95 ··

23. Ask for Tickets via Eric Bailway; for ale by all principal offices y all principal offices.

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New York.

AND ENCOUNTED IN THE PARTY.

50 Years Before the Public.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORBOW.

Old Time is the drollest of wags, And puzzles the world with his rules; He gave all to-day to the wise, To-morrow he promised the fools. At first he made nought but to-day, With its joys, it successes and sorrow: Lien to keep on good terms with the world,

He promised he'd make a to-murrow The little rejoiced at the news, Put their hands in their pockets and slept, Delieving the promise of Time Would be most religiously kept.

They never conceived that the regue

Leaving all to-day's work to be done. : last they woke up but to find

They prayed Old Time to return Twas merely the wasting of bream, For they found, as he langued and flow on, That to-morrow was nothing but death.

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE ears, the tears, I know not what they mean, To is from the depths of some divine despair Rise in the heart, and gather in the eyes, In sooking on the happy autumn fields

And thinking of the days that are no more That brings our friends up from the under world Sad as she last, which reddens over one That sinks with all we love below the verge;

So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more Ab, sad and strange, as in dark summer d. " in The earliest pipe of half-awakened hirls To dying ears, when unto dying eyes The casement alowly grows a glimmering equar

Dear as remembered kisses after death, And sweet as those by hopeless faucy feign'd On ligs that are for others; deep as love— Deep as first love, and wild with all regret; Ob, doub in life! the days that are no more.

Fighting the Storm.

"A fearful day, neighbor Sheffer!"
"You say truly, neighbor Balt; there as been nothing like it aince the great storm of '24. Heaven have pity on us!" So muttered to each other the villagers of Seckendorf, as they crouched behind the rocks along the river bank in the gray of that wild March morning, with a hurricane such as no living mun could remember rushing and roaring down the valley. Young and old, even babies and bed-ridden grandmothers, were all gath-ered there; for it was no time to linger within walls which cracked and groaned at every blast, and might at any moment crashing down in one mass of

that walled it in; and, as the peasants stood gazing at it, one of them, a staiwart herdsman from the upland pastures, seemed to tell her she had not asked pointed, with a sudden paleness on his sunburned features, to the little cottage the stream, at the window of which a man face had just shown itself.

"It's the ferryman and his family," whispered one; "they haven't had time "God help them, then" muttered another; "it's all over with them now!" At that moment the clatter of hoofs was heard along the stony road, and a toward the hank his white hair and his corse's mane streaming on the wind like a pennon. A murmur ran through the growd as he approached: "It's our master—it's the Count of Hildesheim!" Even before he reached the spot, the Count had evidently seen the danger of

the island family, for his first words "Two hundred thalers to the man who saves them. Who will go?"

The men looked at each other in silence. There were no faint hearts among them; but the bravest heart might well have shrunk from that boiling whirl of foam, in whose grasp the strongest boat would have been as nothone stepped forward. And at that moment a lange wave went rouring over the lefet, and striking the cottage wall tore It away like paper, while the shricks of the children and their mother, who were now plainly visible, were heard

even above the howling of the storm.
"Will you let them perish before your eyes?" roared the Count. "If I were ten years younger, I'd go myself!" Just then, a solitary figure which seemed to have risen through the earth. so suddenly did it appear, was seen on the very brink of the river, launching a small boat. In another instant boat and man vanished together in the whirlwind of spray that filled the air. The Count clutched his horse's mane, and his lips moved as if in prayer; while more than one stifled cry broke from the peasants as the little bark at length reappeared close to the islet, dancing like a feather amid the roaring waves that surged up around. But the ferryman had seen the coming help, and prepared for it. In an instant his wife was lowered down, with her baby in her arms. The two other children followed; but alas, there was no place for the father in the

tiny skiff, already overloaded.

The two brave men exchanged a look, current like an arrow. More than once all seemed over; but the carsman's hand was sure, and at last, far down the stream, he brought his charge safe to land. Then, without halting a moment, he seized the tow rope, and dragging his boat up to the point whence he had started, shot out into the raging flood once more,

fervently. "No other man in Saxony would have dared such a deed!"

Stoutly did the gallant man strain at his task; but he came only just in time. The ferryman had barely leaped into the boat when the whole building came crashing down. In an instant the whole crowd was in motion, and, headed by the Count himself, they rushed down the bank to meet the rescued man and the sat the table; then brought Caroline through the verifies the sat immediately opposite at the table; John stood at the right and Caroline at the left. After the usual questions were put and answered, the marriage was proceeded with and finished, John and Caroline at the left. After the usual questions were put and answered, the marriage was proceeded with and finished, John and Caroline at the left. After the usual questions were put and answered, the marriage was proceeded with and finished. The promise in vain; for that the promise in vain; the bank to meet the rescued man and his deliverer as they touched the abore.

lost their all."

And without awaiting a reply, he turned on his heel, and disappeared.

THE BALLAD SINGER.

"Oh mother, I'm so thirsty!" and a feverish little face was held up to the poor worn-looking woman, who brought a broken glass containing water to the mide of the bed as the child called her. "I wish father would come; he said he'd bring me an orange;" and Bessie sank back, and began again her restless toesing from side to side, while every sound on the stairs brought an eager, expectant look on her pinched features, as if she was waiting for some one.

The mother sighed. She had long since lost all trust in her husband's promises, for the love of strong drink had taken hold of him. Hours went by, but no father came to the expectant Bessie, who mouned with pain, and turned away from the bread which was all mother had to give. Not a penny was in the house, no fire, no food for the sick child, and poor Mary Brien sat with her infant in her arms, trying to hush its cries, as she pondered how she might earn a few pence to get food for Bessie; she could not heave the children and go to work, even if she had been strong enough. She had not a friend in all the great city to help her, for she was a stranger and country bred. Only a month before her busband had brought her to London with the promise of keeping from the vice which had dis-

nionth had been a time of worse suffer-ing than before. Not only had Brien given way to drink, but Mary herself had been ill and laid aside, and now Bessie grew worse daily for the want All this the poor woman thought over during the long day hours, and she could see but one course for her—she had still a clear, sweet voice; and shameful and degrading as it seemed to her, she re-solved, as evening fell, to go out into the streets, and try thus to earn something, if only a penny, with which to

him in his own village. That

my Bessie her orange.
"Mother'll not be long dear," she said, ending down to her sick child, as she fastened her shawl around her with trembling fingers. "Mother is going to get you an orange, and she'll soon be

A faint smile passed over the little ce, and Bessie lay still, listening as her mother went down the dark creaking stairs, with the baby in her arms, and out into the sharp night sir. The child was content, knowing that the promise would be kept.
Once in the street, poor Mary Brien walked on a few yards, in doubt where

to go. It must be somewhere away from her wretched room, in some place where uin.

Even in that sheltered spot the jacksts mothers lived with happy, well-fed children, in comfortable homes—mothers Even in that sheltered spot the part of the wood of the men and the long hair of the wood men flapped in the wind like torn cannot be the control of the men and the long hair of the wood men flapped in the wind like torn cannot be the control of the wood men flapped in the wood men flapped in the control of the wood men flapped in the wood men flapped vas; but out in the open ground the fury of the storm was fearful to look at. Tall were left behind; turning into a quiet trees were bending like whips, huge road where she saw light shining from stones crashing down the surrounding ridges, twigs and even large branches flying through the air like straws; while on the unsheltered uplands, more than one shepherd's but had been literally blosses and literally in her country home. No one heeded one shepherd's hut had been literally blown to pieces, and lay strewn far and wide over the hillside, a shapeless wreck of shattered timbers.

But even more fearful was the night of the flooded river below, which, swollen by weeks of rain, and lashed into fury by the tremendous gale, went foaming down the narrow valley with a roar that seemed to shake the very rocks that walled it in; and, as the peasants God's help in vain. Presently a cur-tain was drawn back from a window, and a fair little face appeared.

Back now, to the narrow streets and assages—but oh, how light was her eart! Sixpence in her hand, besides wrapped in a parcel and carried under her shawl. What riches it seemed Entering a shop, Mrs. Brien bought two oranges, and took them up to the waitng child, who smiled so gladly at the

poor mother. "I'm afraid I've been forgetting Him a long time, and yet he is good to me. I asked him to touch some

"Perhaps He would make father good if you asked, mother," said the dear child, forgetting for the moment her

Far into the night Mary Brien thought of those words as she waited for her husband's step, yet waited in vain. Never yet had she made that prayer to God; but she made it then, and asked that her husband might be brought back to his own self-the steady honest ing. More than one eye kindled, more back to his own self—the steady honest than one hand clenched itself; but no-A week went by, and nothing was seen of Brien. Again and again his wife went out in the evening to sing, for thus only could she find a way of earning bread for though sometimes she brought back only a few pence, she never came empty-handed. But her prayer for her husband remained unanswered-God's time had not yet come. Meantime Bessie's little life failed fast—no food, no care could help her now, the doctor said one vening as he went away from the poorlyfurnished attic. All that night Mary Brien sat by her dying child, with tears falling down her thin cheeks. As mornng dawned, heavy footsteps came up the narrow stairs, straight to the room where Bessie lay half conscious, but it

aroused her aroused her "Father, fitther!" she cried, as the door opened, and Brien staggered in. "You didn't bring my orange, but mother did. She went and sung and God made the rich people sorry for her. Oh, father! be good to her. for she has been praying

there was no place for the father in the tiny skiff, already overloaded.

The two brave men exchanged a look, and understood each other. Off went the boat, shooting down the foaming until the hard drink had drowned

"There, my brave fellow," cried the old noble, holding out his purse to the oarsman. "Never was money better other children were born to them; and though they were often bard-pressed. oarsman. "Never was money better carned!"

"Not so, Sir Count," answered the other. "God has enabled me to keep myself by the work of my own hands, and I need nothing more. Give your gold to this poor man and his family, who have lost their all."

I had their thay rooms, in vant. Several other children were born to them; and though they were often thard-pressed and snxious, they never again ank down into the misery and distress which had taken Mary Brien out as a singer in the London streets to get an orange for little feverish Bessie.

Sometimes the children were born to them; and though they were often to the children were often than the property and shad their thay rooms, in vant. Several other children were born to them; and though they were often to the children were often than the property and shad their thay rooms, in vant. Several other children were born to them; and though they were often than and snxious, they never again ank down into the misery and distress which had taken Mary Brien out as a singer in the London streets to get an orange for little feverish Bessie.

Sometimes the children were born to them; and though they were often than and snxious, they never again ank down into the misery and distress which had taken Mary Brien out as a singer in the London streets to get an orange for little feverish because the children were born to them.

A Lesson from France.

Gen. Butler delivered a good sensible speech recently at the International Dairy Fair in New York upon a subject of week, "Why Men Marry," is an interestinterest to the whole of America. Setting ing one; but it must be pronounced in out with the statement that may be new ferior in interest to the question "Why to housekeepers who do not keep de- Women Marry" in the degree in wh tailed accounts of every expenditure, namely that people pay more for their butter than for the bread upon which it to marry is greater and more patent than is spread, he mentioned that the produc-tion of butter and cheese in the United a great deal more wonderful. That wostates during the past year was worth \$350,000,000, or one seventh more than the value of the wheat crop, and one-third more than the value of the cotton crop, of the country. He proceeded to argue that land produces a greater return when it is subdivided into small holdings and well tilled, instead of being held in large tracts and only half cultivated. One of his illustrations was the rapid change of the wheat region within the memory of men yet living. within the memory of men yet living. refuse the married state from option and Genesee flour was at one time the favorite brand; then St. Louis flour began to be heard of, and finally Minnesota life from a repugnance to having a husflour commanded the highest price. Men who were allve when Genesee flour men, and sometimes go on refusing man was all the rage have seen California after man, is true enough; but then their was all the rage have seen California wheat brought in ships 15,000 miles around Cape Horn and ground in the mills at Rochester, situated in the heart of the Genesee country. The system of surface farming which prevails in the United States is believed by General Buller to be the principal cause of boys leaving their paternal home and seeking their fortunes in the cities. So long as there is unlimited land in the market, to be had at nominal rates, the system will hardly be changed, and yet there to be had at nominal rates, the system will hardly be changed, and yet there are examples to be found of the oppoite style of farming which can be

studied with profit. England, one might at first suppose, is a country where the careful cultivation of small areas would produce the largest return. But, though England may soon be oppressed by the difficulty of finding means to pay for imported breadstuffs, that country is not well suited for the best style of agriculture, because the land is held by few owners and under the tenant system the greatest average of production can never be reached. France furnishes an example of what can be done where the land is cut up into small plots. Only two-fifths of the French people live in the towns, as contrasted with four-fifths of the English people. Two-thirds of the area of France is actually cultivated, and the average size of farms is less than fifteen acres. France, having a smaller area than the State of Texas, produced more wheat in 1868 than the whole of the United States, the figures being 350,000,000 bushels for France and 240,000,000

oushels for the United States. In 1876 the United States exported in to England \$2,365,000 worth of butter and \$12,824,000 worth of cheese; the same year France sent to England \$18,-

672,000 worth of butter, and no appreciable quantity of cheese.

The facts and figures, are indeed surprising. The extraordinary productive-ness of French soil may be to some ex-tent accounted for by the existence of beet sugar factories are nearly all located in half a dozen Departments in the northern part of the country. The pro-duction of sugar, silk and wines in which the government had fixed a ing farms among the members of a family, but they have not attained the same perfection in agriculture, persame perfection in agriculture, persame perfection in agriculture. same perfection in agriculture, per-haps owing to the inferiority of the soil of Quebec. The lesson to be learned from France is a useful one, and General cotlecting the information contained in can farmers, some of whom may be in-duced to act upon the hint and strive to mprove their condition by a better cul-

vation of the lands in their possession.

When Caroline Owen went to the endowment house, says a Salt Lake paper, she entered at the north door and gave her name to the recorder. passed inside to be washed, taking off her clothes until she was as naked as the hour she was born. She was then washed from head to foot. Afterward she was covered with oil and blessed by the holy priestess.—She then put on her new garments, and received her new ame in a whisper by the officiating riestess, the woman who lied so beau tifully in court. Passing along she came before the Great Jehovah and Elohim. they being in another room, and com

menced reading the ritual of the order "Let us go down and make man," etc. which is all too tedious to mention. Miss Owen passed on from one change to another, having her robes and her apron on to appear before the master of eremonies to receive the onths. Stand ng straight, as shown by the elder, bringing her right arm at an angle, then placing it across her throat as the terripriest, then drawing and extending her arm straight out and bringing it back to a right angle, striking it straight to the earth, interpreting the oaths as spoken, that her throat should be cut from ear to ear, that her heart should be cut out. and that she be disemboweled and her boby be buried in the depths of the sea, etc., if she should divulge anything pertaining to the ceremonies performed in that house.

This is not all the oath by a great deal. Miss Owen then received all the grips, signs, tokens, etc. There are several of

degrees, prayer circles, etc. Passing on-ward and upward, she came to the veil or arch. This being previous to her marriage, John Miles was on the inside of the veil or arch, Caroline on the outside. Then the compass and square were cut over her heart. There was only a sheet to separate John from Car-

once more,

"God be with him?" cried the Count grief in a darkened room, thinking referently. "No other man in Saxony would have dared such a deed!"

Alter sonn whispered in her ear and told her the new name she had received below. Nobody on earth knows what that name is but John and Caroline. He then brought Caroline through the rail walked around to the north side of the altar, and Miles remained on the south side. Joseph F. Smith proceeded with the ceremony. John and Caroline were kneeling, when Joseph F. told them to clasp hands across the altar and kiss each other, which they did. He then sealed them up to everlasting life, to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection to receive power forever

Promousced by all to be the most Pleasant And without awaiting a reply, he turned on his heel, and disappeared.

And without awaiting a reply, he turned on his heel, and disappeared.

The partiality of certain men for certain animals is no more to be accounted for than their diversities of tastes in other matters. Alexander had good reason to appreciate his Bucephalus, but was law years to the most Pleasant of the throat, whosping cough etc. Owen a mallow negretics which was believed a part of the answer of the matters. Alexander had good reason to appreciate his Bucephalus, but was law years to the cross the clinical was part of the answer of the throat, whosping to the cry of suffering which was boiling at white heat. "Has not appreciate his Bucephalus, but why should Angustus have affected a parrot, or Virgil a butterfly, Nero a starting. Of the prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon one. They don't know the story we have for than their diversities of tastes in other matters. Alexander had good reason to appreciate his Bucephalus, but why should Angustus have affected a parrot, or Virgil a butterfly, Nero a starting.

There is an almanac issued annually, and the beding metal and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you fell me to do fasten in December, by the Chinese board of the doctor. The prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon one. They don't know the story we have livery stables, etc., 6 per cent. Is don't know the story we have livery stables, etc., 6 per cent. Is don't know the story we have the cough that they were once the finite helm any be part of the answer of the throat, who the story we have the cough that they were once that the prince of Wales and Ever. Alexander had good the animal mother can always spare a half-penny SELLERS LIV PILLS shadeless of the Shamar design recommended by raring Liver Complaint, constitution, Sink-headeless, Fever and Agne, and all diseases of the Stunach and L. ver. Sold by all Durgists at 25 cents per bex.

E. R. Seilers & Co., Pittisburgh, Ps.

Analysis preference to coffee? Why does tea suit the stollar and the conting gaze on the Coreans, Lewchesans, Annamities, and other trib without sustaining any injury. It is a bas highly recommended to rearing Liver Complaint, constitution, a section intended to be a practical guide in the contains, says Prof. Harring-ton, a section intended to be a practical guide in the contains of life. The power classes watch this part of the delight of the wild Irishman, brandy with his faint distribution and the Spannard design to the Coreans, Lewchesans, Annamities, and other trib without sustaining any injury. It is a safe, which is all set on time too the position of the Astors have a large without sustaining any injury. It is a lewchesans, Annamities, and other trib without sustaining any injury. It is a safe, which is all set on time containing any injury. It is a level-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, being propore classes watch this part of the skin. Should the lead be at a precent of the Stunach and L. ver. Sold by all the Coreans, L. texchesans, Annamities, and other trib without sustaining any injury. It is a safe, which is all years and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is a subtained and without sustaining any injury. It is

Vanity Fair, in a recent issue, says ent paradox to be explained? There is ess to induce a woman to marry than to luce men; yet men hesitate to marry and women jump at marriage. Some will answer that man is a rational and

roman an irrational animal; but over and above the distinction being too uniose plausible explanations that explai othing. Again it is sometimes affirme hat, in marrying, men sacrifice liberty whereas women, in marrying, acquire i But this is an epigram easily dispose of. When men sacrifice what is called their liberty by marrying, they are already tired of their liberty, or that particular form of it which bachelorood enjoys, and, were the point thou nighly examined, we suspect it would be found that they abandon a form of iberty of which they are weary for nother form they have not possess

While overhauling a file of old papers blished in the early part of the presnt century, I came across a curious le-al case, reported in full, and copied from Stockholm paper. In brief, the case was as follows:

The wife of a poor peasant, who owned a small bit of land close upon the edge of a vast forest, was taken sick with fever, and died. The husband su-perintended all the arrangements for the funeral. The body of his dead wife was exposed to the view of the few the beet sugar industry, the beet pulp being excellent food for cattle and makthe cultivation of the soil for a root crop makes it all the better for wheat. The neighborhood was infested by ra-

venous wolves, and the poor man had preserved the body of his wife to be duction of sugar, silk and wines in duction of sugar, silk and wines in France are a good set-off to the productions of cotton and tobacco in the United States. The inhabitants of Quebec used as a decoy for the wolves, by which a large number of them were killed, and them were two monstrons aniing district.

The circumstance came to the know-

> called upon to move in the matter. The peasant was prosecuted, and brought be fore the court for trial. He plead that he had conversed with his wife upon the but before hersenses had failed her, and she had consented to the scheme. The most eminent jurors of the realm became interested, but they could find no law under which the man could be

convicted of crime. Finally the peasant was set at liberty, and the bounty for the wolves he had slain paid to him, but at the instigation of the king, Gustavus Adolphus, to whose attention the subject was brought, a new law was enacted, making it a criminal offence to desecrate the dead of the human family in any such way or manner

Big Guns in Turrets.

Within a few years, says the New York *Herald*, national preparations for war have become a sort of rivalry as to what country could make the largest cannon or put the heaviest plates on certain government had made a gun that could easily send a missile through ten inches of iron, and all the world be-lieved for at least twenty four hours that this cannon had circumvented the pesilent contrivance of armor clad ships. ernment had covered a ship with twelve nch plates. Then came the story of a gun ten tons heavier, that could pierce twelve-inch plates. Then they used fourteen inch plates, and then ten tons more were added to the weight of the gun, and so the government kept on in a rivalry not naprofitable to the iron founders and plate rollers, but tough on tional curiosity for a great while what would be the limit of this sort of seasaw etween guns and armor; and the catas-rophe on board the Thunderer seems to licate the direction in which the limit to be found. The iron founder's art does not keep progress with the need for increased power in cannon, since cast-ings beyond a certain size cannot be certainly made without flaws; and how ever these great guns are built up, the basis is always a casting. Armor can be put on ships as heavily as it can be floated, and it does not lose in quality y the addition. Guns lose in qu proportion to the addition of weight It is easier to increase the resistance to the direct operation of force than to in crease the power of an implement in which scarcely calculable forces are to be developed. Since the mania for this sort of artillery seized upon governments these cannon have never been brought into actual use in any war, and when they are they may prove worse for the many in the turrets than for anybody

How Millionaires Invest their Money. It is surprising that money-lenders are so indisposed to accept out-of-town seand hence, while millions are waiting investment, lenders will not notice applications from the country. One jour-nal advertises nearly \$2,000,000, but city security is wanted. Nearly one-half the represents several large estates. Heavy loans on the very best property can be had at 5 per cents, but on second-rate property, such as tenement houses, livery stables, etc., 6 per cent, is de-manded. The Astors do not lend on

Unhealthy School Rooms.

The Medico-Legal Society of New York has issued a report on School Hygiene, which has more than a local in-terest. Some time ago this society appointed a committee, consisting of ell-known physicians, to investigate alth questions connected with the the new year a new life, and to bu oblic schools, and their report contains oblivion everything dark, unple public. The committee find that ing the vacation months there is a ked decline in the death rate from let fever, but as soon as the schools a the disease increases its ravages. nany statements calculated to surprise ne public. The committee find that marked decline in the death rate from scarlet fever, but as soon as the schools open the disease increases its ravages. The chairman of the health committee of the Brooklyn board of education remarks that over three thousand children lisappear from the time of entering the lowest grade and that of promotion to the next, and assigns the loss to the un-sanitary condition of the schools. In many of our own schools, more in the country than in the cities, the want of entilation is painfully apparent to any one entering them from the fresh out-door atmosphere. The class rooms are frequently crowded with children, many of whom, either person or cothing, are not over cleanly; the windows are kept closed to prevent a draught, and a large stove, the exhalation from the children's sons and the carbon from their breaths quickly convert the air of the room into a most subtle poison, and it is no wonder that delicate children exposed to such an atmosphere day after day die, and the teachers become delicate and have to resign or wearily dmg on inca-pable of giving their best energy to their

The question of ventilation is beset with difficulty, and to obtain absolutely pure air in a crowded room with our present architectural knowledge appears almost impossible. But the existence of these difficulties instead of being a reason for culpable supineness on the part of school boards, ought to be an acentive to extra exertion.

The origin of heart disease is most requently traceable to hereditary pre-lisposition, and in many cases it is prodisposition, and in many cases it is pro-duced by conduct which was avoidable. Cold, dampness, an enfeebled nervous ystem conduce to heart disease, but in the majority of cases—taking all classes of society—its acute exhibition is due to breathing impure air. Confinement in badly-ventilated houses, cellar-dwellings, schools, workshops, and factories, is the cause of a great portion of the heart affections so prevalent in this country. The impure atmosphere of crowded dwellings seems to have a similar delecirculation to that which it exerts on the lungs, and thus we find identical conditions favoring the development of both consumption and derangement of the heart. The thorough and effective ventilation of our rooms and houses. our courts and alleys, which proves a preventive in the latter disease, will assuredly hinder the prevalence of the former. In some cases disease of the heart is produced by violent and con-tinued exertion, such as that of lifting heavy weights and violent rowing, but the use of alcoholic stimulants is a far more frequent producer of cardiac mi heart, it predisposes, especially in advanced life, to fatty degeneration of the

rgan itself and of its great blood-veseart disease, its effect being to paralyze the nerves which control the cardiac existence of an appalling amount of heart disease among young men who use tobacco in its different forms.

now has an abundant supply of water, it is owing to the Arab Caliphs, and not to The Unfortunate Man's Advice. "The Five Silver Donkeys," was relaminister of a foreign power, at the court of St. James. A very wealthy man of the Hebrew faith, finding himself near his end, called his five sons to his bedde and presented each with a silver donkey, equipped with panniers, and said! "There was a merchant traveling from Basira to Begdad with a cargo of ailk, but as this, however, was not suffi-cient to fill more than one end of the panniers, he balanced the burden by filling the other with stones. As he wayfarer, who fell into conversation with him, and in the course of it remarked, him, and in the course of it remarked,
"What a fool you must be." "Very
probably," was the reply, "but in what
particular?" "Why," said the other,
"don't you see that if you were to distribute your silk equally between the
two panniers and throw away your
stones, you would diminish your ass'
burden by one half?" "Very true," rejoined the other; "I thank you for your
wise counsel; and forthwith the silk
merchant threw his stones out on the merchant threw his stones out on the road, and distributed the cargo in equal portions between the two panniers. however, they continued their journey, the merchant remarked, "You are a very clever and discerning person, but how is it that you are in such evil case? Your clothes are solled and threadbare,

the books, and finally taking one in his hand, asked the shop boy the price. and you have scarcely a shoe to your foot." "The truth is," was the reply I am an unfortunate man." "Are you an unfortunate man? Then I will go back

and pick up my stones," which he ac-cordingly did, and placed the silk in statu quo. It happened that when he arrived at Bagdad he found that the Ca-liph was building a new palace, but was brought to a standstill for want of stones. the lounger said:
"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"
"Yes, he is in the printing office." The shop boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the

"One dollar and a quarter," was the impress upon you this maxim, "Never take the advice of an unfortunate man," ready answer. "One dollar and a quarter! Why, your young man asked me only a dollar."
"True, said Mr. Franklin," and I could have better afforded to have taken a In years gone by there dwelt in Washdollar then than to have been taken out. ngton John Guy, a character in his way, in connection with whom Col. Forney

Guy kept the National Hotel in Washington, and among his guests was Gen. Cass, then Senator from Michigan. Guy dressed like Cass, and though not as portly, his face, including the wart, was strangely similar. One day a western friend of the house came in after a long

of the office."

ered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."
"Yes," said Franklin, "and I had bet ride, dusty and tired, and, walking up to the office, encountered Gen. Cass, who was quietly standing there. Mistaking ter have taken that price than a dollar and a half now."

my hat up in your shanty one of your clerks sent me to the fourth story; but One very good plan, he says, is to nail a red herring on the wall of the ware house or place infested, about eighteen inches from the floor; on this, a little to age, taken aback by this startling salute, cooly replied: 'You have committed a mistake, sir. I am not Mr. Guy; I am one side, beneath the fish, place a brick or piece of wood near the wall. At an equal distance on the other side set an ordinary steel man trap, not baited. The rats, in jumping off from the brick to get the herring, after a few attempts, are sure to fall down in the trap. This is a good to remark then, as it is a many bat. urned away. The western man wasshocked at the unconscious outrage he had committed; but before he had recovered from his mortification Gen. Cass, good permanent plan, as it is somewhat above their comprehension. If rats have undermined the foundation walls, "Here you are at last! I have a devil of a mistake; I met took him for you, and I'm no use to try to stop them out by tambur this and have said to the control of the contr make new ones. A better way is to pura shovelful of dry sand over each hole

m the twice assailed

him for Guy, he slapped him on the shoulder, and exclaimed, "Well, old fel-

now that I have got hold of you, I insist upon a lower room."

The general, a most dignified person-

Sen. Cass, of Michigan, and angrily

rontee him again, when, a second time

Cass would have said rined, if the real Guy

ing, especially in the life the visitor can spare the little way inland, to ig roads and from . To lureign nfluences obtain, he will by observing the thoroughly sealthy and joyous spirit which characterizes the celebration of the Japaness New Year. Rules for Home Mounties. From your children's earliest infancy, nculcate the necessity of instant obe-Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.

If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
Never let them perceive that they yex you, or make you lose your self-co If they give way to petulance or ill-temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the improriety of their conduct. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion srises is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the

fault be renewed. Never give your children anything be-cause they cry for it.

On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

Never allow of tale bearing. Teach them self-denial, not self-indul-gence of angry and resentful spirit. Take Care of the Forests. More enlightened than their Christian recessors, the Moors, in their time took special care of the forests. The Arabs were always ramarkable for the wise tion of water sources and the distribution of this element of life and fertility. The island of Sicily to this day is covered with aqueducts, subterranean and super-terranean, which they build to convey the outflowing of the mountain springs to the adjacent districts. If Palermo

times ruled the fortunes of that insula During the Arab domination in Spain, the mountain forests were protected by the most stringent legislation, and care was taken to preserve a proper propor-tion between woodland and tillable soil All these wholesome regulations were annulled when the Moors were expelled from Spain. The dry countries of the east, where prolific plains have been converted into deserts, and vast tracts. once dotted over with populous cities have now no other tenants than a few tribes of nomadic Arabs, were originally thickly wooded. Progressively with the disappearance of the woods, the natural rescources declined. Wherever, according to a well informed writer, statistical records have been preserved, it is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the misfortunes of the desolate regions

pearance of their arboreal vegitation One fine morning, when Franklin was ousy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounger stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more looking over

"One dollar," was the answer.
"One dollar," said the lounger, can't you take less than that?" "No, indeed, one dollar is the price." Another hour had nearly passed when

So the merchant sold his stones for more than he got for his silk, and returned re-"Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you joicing. Now, my sons, in presenting you each with a silver donkey, I wish to can take for that book?"

> The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said:
> "Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is
> the lowest you can take for it?" "A dollar and a half."
> "A dollar and a half! Why, you off-

Getting Rid of Rats. A correspondent gives one or two val-

The rata soon come up the